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four. This enumeration does not include nests found containing young, several of which I examined, but in no one instance did I see less than two. There is no difference, on the average, in the size of sets between the years 1885 and 1887.

The winter and spring of 1884-85 were unusually cold. Ice an eighth of an inch thick formed repeatedly in the valley, and the mountains were as often snow-capped. The winter and spring of 1885-86 were very mild, but more especially were those of 1886-87. Unfortunately I cannot give the temperature, but the appended table shows the extent of the rainfall:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March.</i>	<i>April.</i>	<i>May.</i>	<i>June.</i>
1885	0.00	0.42	0.40	0.00	0.23	0.13
1886	1.61	0.35	0.87	0.06	0.00	0.00
1887	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.26

Dried grass usually is a staple article with Palmer's Thrashers for nest lining. A nest last year lined with feathers and grass was the first deviation I had ever seen from it, but this year nothing seemed to go amiss for that purpose. Those nesting in the vicinity of a slaughter-house frequently economized on grass by using about one half pig bristles. In a nest of this build I also saw a piece of baling rope that had been skilfully worked in. I saw several that were lined with grass and horsehair, also several that were lined with grass and feathers. The *H. bendirei* by no means confine themselves to grass for nest lining, as is abundantly evidenced by my oölogical notes.—HERBERT BROWN, Tucson, Arizona.

Feeding Habits of Sitta canadensis.—On the 28th of October last in the Northern Adirondacks I noticed that the Red-bellied Nuthatches seemed to be feeding exclusively on the seeds of the black spruce. After that I watched them for a number of days, and although they were abundant, I did not see them feeding on anything else. Alighting on a bunch of cones at the extremity of a bough, the Nuthatch would insert its bill between the scales of a cone and draw out a seed. Then flying to a horizontal bough near by it would detach the wing which adheres to each seed, letting it fall to the ground, swallow the seed, and fly back for another. Frequently a good many trips would be made between the same bunch of cones and the same bough where the wing was separated from the seed.

The Red-bellied Nuthatches were very abundant—much more so than the White-bellied—and it was an interesting sight to watch them feeding in this way. One specimen, killed while feeding, contained no food but the seeds of the spruce. I did not observe the White-bellied Nuthatch make use of this supply of food.—C. K. AVERILL, JR., Bridgeport, Conn.

Spotted Eggs of Parus gambeli.—In the spring of 1882, when living at Gold Run, in the Belt Mountains, I noticed a pair of Mountain Chickadees flitting about a knot-hole some fifteen feet up in a cotton-wood tree.